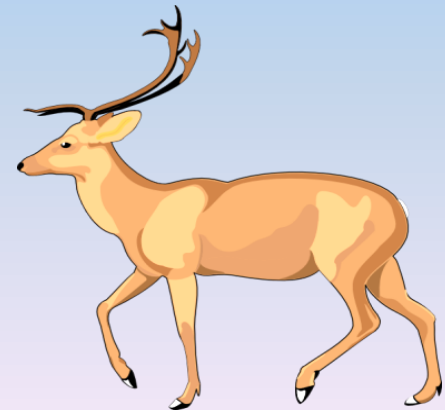
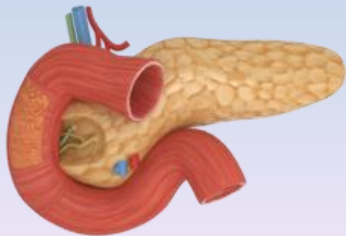
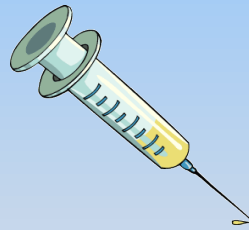




Animal Drugs



DRUG	ORIGIN	A.C	USES
Cod Liver Oil زيت كبد سمك القد	<input type="checkbox"/> Partially destearinated fixed oil from fresh livers of the fish <i>Gadus morhua</i> Family Gadidae <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation: <input type="checkbox"/> Old Method (Rotting) - Tissues disintegrated and the oil rose to the top <input type="checkbox"/> Modern Method (Steaming) - Livers steamed in closed kettles, oil rises to the top collected	<input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin A (growth-promoting, antixerophthalmic vitamin) <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin D (antirachitic vitamin). <input type="checkbox"/> Glyceryl esters of unsaturated fatty acids (antioxidant - about 85 per cent) and saturated (about 15 per cent). <input type="checkbox"/> Store in Tight containers, cold temperature. vacuumed containers or with inert Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Bile salts presence indicates contamination with gall bladders	- Antixerophthalmic and antirachitic (rickets), <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin D aiding utilization of calcium in the formation of bones and teeth. <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin A, "flesh builder" "growth promoter" in children <input type="checkbox"/> Night blindness
Halibut Liver Oil زيت كبد سمك الهاليبوت	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed oil obtained from livers of the halibut <i>Hippoglossus vulgaris</i> F. Pleuronectidae <input type="checkbox"/> Allied drug for Cod Liver Oil	<input type="checkbox"/> Vitamins A and D <input type="checkbox"/> High vitamin potency permits it to be administered in much smaller doses	<input type="checkbox"/> Xerophthalmia <input type="checkbox"/> Rickets
Cochineal حشرة القرمز	<input type="checkbox"/> Dried Female insect <i>Dactylopus coccus</i> F. dactylopeae containing eggs and larvae <input type="checkbox"/> Produced by precipitating infusion of cochineal by alum, in the presence of lime salts and either albumen or gelatin.	<input type="checkbox"/> Carminic acid, water soluble colouring matter; C-glycoside, anthraquinone derivative. <input type="checkbox"/> Carmine: Preparation containing water, carminic acid, ash and nitrogenous substances.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cochineal <input type="checkbox"/> Carmine <input type="checkbox"/> Colouring agent for liquids and solids <input type="checkbox"/> Indicators

DRUG	ORIGIN	A.C	USES
Cantharidis Spanish fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Insects of <i>Cantharis vesicatoria</i> Fam. Meloidae 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Cantharidin bitter principle (anhydride of cantharidic acid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ External use only as irritant, vesicant and rubefacient - hair fall.
Musk المسك	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Dried secretion obtained from the preputial follicles of the male musk deer (<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ volatile oils mainly muskone (a cyclic ketone having a closed chain of 15 Carbon atoms). ❑ Steroidal hormones. ❑ Synthetic muskone (cyclopentadecanone) lacking a methyl group present in natural muskone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Fixative in high class perfumes
Ambergris العنبر	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Pathological product found in the intestine of the sperm whales or cast by them into the sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Contains 25% Amberin with 30 carbon atoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Fixative in perfumery
Insulin الانسولين From β -cells of islets of Langerhans in pancreas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Protein of M.W. about 6000 made up of 2 chains of amino acids joined by disulphide linkages ❑ Preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Old Method (From animal Pancreas) Obtained from animal pancreases by extraction with 60% acidified alcohol and evaporation then ppt by picrate. ➤ Modern Method (Biotechnology) Synthesized in a non-disease producing, genetically altered <i>E-coli</i> or yeast by the addition of the human gene for insulin production . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Insulin hormone affects metabolism either directly or indirectly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Lowers blood sugar by increasing utilization and storage. ❑ Increases glucose utilization ❑ Provides energy for fat and protein synthesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Diabetes mellitus ❑ Anabolic

DRUG	ORIGIN	A.C	USES
Heparin Sodium Heparin الهيبارين	<input type="checkbox"/> Muco-polysaccharide obtained from livers, lungs, intestinal mucosa of domestic mammals. <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation: Heparin is soluble in alkalis and precipitated by acids ➤ Extract with 2% sodium hydroxide and 0.5% ammonium sulphate. ➤ Precipitate heparin with dil. H ₂ SO ₄ at pH 2.5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Heparin is a Muco-polysaccharide Hormone	<input type="checkbox"/> Slower the coagulation time of blood <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-coagulant <input type="checkbox"/> Thrombosis <input type="checkbox"/> Used Subcutaneous not orally {Damaged in GIT}
Bees Wax Yellow Bees Wax شمع العسل	<input type="checkbox"/> Wax separated from the honeycomb of the hive bee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> and other species of <i>Apis</i> , Fam. Apidae.	<input type="checkbox"/> Myricin fatty alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Myricyl palmitate and stearate.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ointments <input type="checkbox"/> creams
Per-fumes العطور ليس لها علاقة بال Animal Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> From natural Volatile oils, They are mixture of: ➤ Top note volatiles (Strongly volatile) ➤ Mid note volatiles (Intermediate volatile) ➤ Basal note volatiles (Weakly volatile) نشمها في آخر العطر	<input type="checkbox"/> Top note volatiles (Eucalyptus - Lemon - Cinnamon) <input type="checkbox"/> Mid note volatiles (Chamomile - Fennel - Geranium) <input type="checkbox"/> Basal note volatiles (Clove - rose - Jasmin)	<input type="checkbox"/> perfumery